



(19) Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 462 572 A2

(12)

## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 91109985.1

(51) Int. Cl.5: H04Q 7/04, H04B 7/26,  
H04L 12/56

(22) Date of filing: 18.06.91

(30) Priority: 18.06.90 US 539832

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(43) Date of publication of application:  
27.12.91 Bulletin 91/52

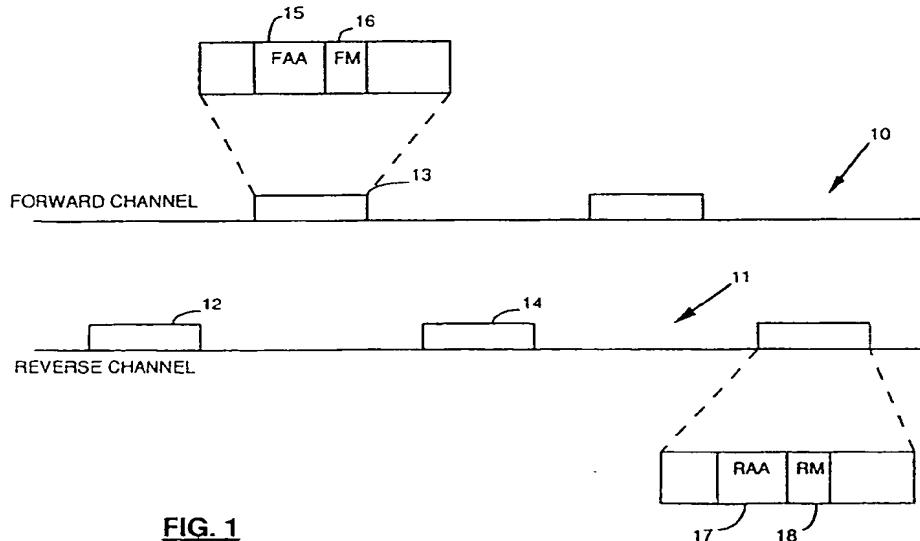
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(84) Designated Contracting States:  
DE FR GB SE

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(54) A multiple access protocol.

(57) The mobile station to base station access in a cellular radio system is a classical problem of random multiple access using a shared common channel. Many multiple access protocols have been invented in the past with varied degrees of success in improving the throughput of the multiple access channel. The current invention is a new multiple access protocol which enhances the throughput and reduces the access delay by providing feedback of the detailed status of the access channel from the base station to the mobile station. The feedback mechanism and multiple access protocol are also applicable to other types of radio or wire-based channels.



EP 0 462 572 A2

## Background of the Invention

Many multiple access schemes have been devised to allow a group of terminals to communicate with a central station using a shared channel. One of these schemes, called random multiple access, relies on 5 randomly transmitted messages from a group of terminals to a central station without perfect coordination between terminals. For example, in a cellular radio environment, each cell is served by a base station communicating with multiple mobile stations. Each cell has the use of a set of radio frequency channels. At least one channel is dedicated for the purpose of setting up radio phone calls in each cell. This "setup" 10 channel is shared by all the mobile stations to communicate with the base station. The setup channel is a full duplex channel with separate frequencies in the forward (base to mobile) and reverse (mobile to base) directions. The forward setup channel is used by the base station to transmit messages to all the mobiles. This channel is a broadcast channel in which all the mobile stations can receive all the messages transmitted from the base station. The reverse channel is a random contention multiple access channel, in which mobile stations may transmit messages to the base station with relatively little coordination. The 15 access is random in the sense that mobile stations are not assigned a fixed transmission schedule. The access is based on contention in which mobile stations with messages to transmit will try to seize channel openings as they appear. If multiple mobile stations decide to transmit at the same time, the messages may collide and mutually destroy each other. There is also a possibility that one of the messages is received with significantly higher power than the others and is correctly received at the base station. In any case the 20 mobile stations whose transmissions are not successful have to retransmit after some random delay.

## Description of the Prior Art

Existing multiple access protocols of this sort include the ALOHA, CSMA, CSMA-CD access protocols, 25 among others. Because of the random transmission nature and inevitable collisions that may occur, no random access protocols can reach 100% throughput efficiency. The random delay after a collision also introduces additional messaging delay between a terminal and a central station.

In the North American analog cellular system the base station and mobile stations transmit on separate frequencies to form a full duplex channel. The base station broadcasts the status of the multiple access 30 setup channel to all the mobiles communicating with the base periodically. A busy/idle bit inserted every 11 bits in the base to mobile transmission indicates if the mobile station (terminal) to base station multiple access channel was busy or idle in the last period. Such timely feedback enables a mobile station to make sure the channel is idle before transmitting again. A mobile station continues to monitor the busy/idle bit during transmission. If the busy/idle bit does not change from indicating idle to indicating busy within a 35 short window at the beginning of a message transmission, the transmitting mobile station assumes a collision and the transmission is immediately aborted. However, the problem associated with this approach is that the busy/idle bit does not distinguish between a collision state and a real idle state. Without such information, the mobile station cannot make more efficient decisions on when to start or abort a transmission.

40 Many of the multiple access protocols have a slotted variation. In a slotted protocol, the channel is divided into fixed size time slots. In the slotted ALOHA protocol, each slot is long enough to include a fixed size message. A variation of the slotted ALOHA called Reservation ALOHA allows a message of multiple slots (words) in length to be transmitted without interruption once the first word of the message is successfully transmitted. In Reservation ALOHA, if a station has successfully transmitted in a predetermined 45 time slot, all the subsequent slots are implicitly reserved for that station until the station stops transmission. The problem with this scheme is that it expends one idle slot to indicate the channel's relinquishment. Such use of channel resources is inefficient.

There is accordingly a need for a new multiple access protocol which will enhance transmission efficiency, while reducing the access delay.

50 Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a new access protocol which improves transmission efficiency, while reducing access delay.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a new multiple access protocol in which a short data field is used to send feedback information from the central station to terminals providing information on the status of the access channel.

55 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a new multiple access protocol in which a short data field is used in every base to mobile station burst to indicate the relinquishment of the multiple access channel and eliminates the necessary idle slot between messages.

### Summary of the Invention

The new access protocol of the present invention utilizes a feedback field to provide the status of the multiple access channel from the base station to the transmitting mobile station to improve performance.

5 This feedback information identifies the outcome of the last mobile to base transmission slot as being either

- idle,
- containing one successful transmission, or
- a collision.

10 In the case of a field containing one successful transmission, the feedback information also identifies the transmitting mobile station. The detailed feedback information allows all mobiles to make better decisions regarding whether to start a new message transmission or to continue transmission of the current message. This will in turn improve the throughput and delay performance of the protocol.

15 The current invention also uses a short field in every base to mobile station burst to indicate if the multiple access channel is open for contention in the next slot. This eliminates the necessary idle slot between messages and further enhances the throughput and delay performance of the protocol, especially at transmitting short messages.

20 Accordingly, it is an aspect of the present invention to provide a method of providing feedback information indicative of the status of a multiple access channel between a group of terminals and a central station, comprising the step of: forwarding on said access channel, from said central station to said terminals, an information code indicative of the status of said channel and of the outcome of the last terminal to central station message transmission.

25 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a transmission protocol for providing feedback information indicative of the status of a multiple access channel between a group of terminals and a central station, comprising: an information code transmitted on said access channel between said central station and said terminals, said information code being indicative of the status of said access channel and of the outcome of the last terminal to central station message transmission.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

30 Figure 1 is an illustration showing the relative timing of forward and reverse channel transmission bursts according to the access protocol of the present invention;

Figure 2a is an illustration showing a successful burst transmission without collision on the reverse channel;

35 Figure 2b is an illustration of a burst transmission resulting in collision of bursts from two terminals, followed by a successful retransmission;

Figure 2c is an illustration of burst transmission with one successful and unsuccessful transmission, with retransmission after random delay by the unsuccessful terminal; and

Figure 3 is an illustration of the use of the new protocol where multiple access channels are being used.

### 40 Description of the Preferred Embodiment

As indicated above, in a cellular radio environment each cell is served by a base station communicating with multiple mobile stations. The setup channel is a full duplex channel with separate frequencies in the forward (base to mobile) and reverse (mobile to base) directions. The forward setup channel is used by the base station to transmit messages to the mobiles. This channel is a broadcast channel in which all the mobile stations can receive all the messages transmitted from the base station. The reverse channel is a random contention multiple access channel, in which mobile stations may transmit messages to the base station with relatively little coordination.

In the present embodiment of the invention, a new multiple access protocol is used in the setup channel. As shown in Figure 1, both the forward channel 10 and reverse channel 11 are divided into timeslots. The forward and reverse channel time slots are arranged in such a way that after a mobile station transmits a burst 12 on reverse channel 11, an acknowledgement burst 13 from the base station will be transmitted and received by the mobile station before the mobile transmits burst 14. The time slots need not occupy the complete channel. Duration not used by the forward or reverse channel can be allocated to other services or form other pairs of time divisional multiple access channels.

For each burst of transmission in both directions, two fields are used to support the multiple access protocol. In the forward direction, these are the forward access/acknowledgement (FAA) field 15 and the forward "more" (FM) field 16. In the reverse direction, these are the reverse access/ acknowledgement

(RAA) field 17 and the reverse "more" (F14) field 18.

5 In the reverse channel, the RAA field carries an abbreviated identifier of the mobile station. This identifier need not uniquely identify the mobile station as long as the probability of mis-identification is much less than the probability of correct identification. If the identifier in the RAA field does not uniquely identify the transmitting mobile station, the rest of the message must contain a full identifier which will uniquely identify the mobile station. Messages in either direction may be of one or more bursts (words). The RM is a binary field which is set to Open if the current message is not continued on the next burst, otherwise the RM is set to Reserved.

10 In the forward direction, the FAA field is used to reflect the result of access in the last received slot in the reverse channel. If the last received slot in the reverse channel contained a successful transmission burst, the FAA will provide an acknowledgement code which is the same as the content of the RAA field of the last slot received by the base station. If the last reverse channel slot received is idle, the FAA will contain a distinct idle code which is different from all possible abbreviated identities of mobiles. If multiple mobile stations transmitted in the last reverse channel slot resulting in mutual destruction of the collided 15 messages, a distinct Collision code which is different from all possible abbreviated mobile identities will be transmitted.

20 The FM field holds a binary value representing either an Open or Reserved state. The value or state representing Open indicates the next reverse channel slot is available for contention access. The value representing Reserved indicates the next reverse channel slot is reserved for the mobile station whose abbreviated identifier is transmitted in the FAA field of the current forward burst. The base station will set the FAA and FM Fields according to the result of the last reversed slot, as follows:

	Last Reverse Access Channel Slot Status	RM	FM	FAA
25	Idle	n/a	Open	Idle Code
30	Single Successful Transmission	Open	Open	Abbr. identifier
		Reserved	Reserved	Abbr. identifier
35	Multiple Transmission with one success	Open	Open	Abbr. identifier
		Reserved	Reserved	Abbr. identifier
40	Multiple Transmission without success	X	Open	Collision Code
45	Transmission by radio channel errors	X	Open	Collision Code
50	n/a indicates not applicable, X indicates don't care.			

A mobile station with a message to send to the base station will use the following algorithm to determine when to transmit:

55 1) Wait until the FM field indicates the next slot is open for contention.  
 2) Transmit the first word of the message in the next reverse slot with RAA set to the mobile station's abbreviated identifier.  
 3) In the next forward burst check if the FAA field is equal to the mobile station's abbreviated identifier,

if true  
 continue to transmit the current message in the consecutive reverse slots.  
 if false  
 5 abort the transmission of the rest of the message and wait a random period according to some  
 retransmission algorithm.  
 go to step 1 and try again.

As an example of implementation, the FAA can be assigned a 7-bit field which can hold an arbitrary value ranging from 0 to 127 (decimal). The abbreviated identifier uses the last two digits of the telephone number of a mobile station. The valid abbreviated identifier therefore can range between 00 (decimal) to 99 (decimal). The idle and Collision codes for the FAA field must be set to numbers that are greater than 99, since numbers 00 to 99 are reserved for abbreviated identifiers. In this embodiment, an idle code field number of 120 (decimal) and a collision code field number of 127 (decimal) is used. It will be understood by those knowledgeable in this art that the above idle and collision codes are arbitrary and may be assigned differently.

15 The RAA field can have the same length as the FAA with a valid abbreviated identifier range of 0 to 99 decimal. Both the RM and FM can be assigned a one bit field with 0 indicating Open and 1 indicating Reserved.

Figure 2(a) shows a successful transmission of bursts without collisions. In the forward channel 20, bursts 21 and 22 are transmitted and received to and by mobile stations A, B and C. Mobile A sends a 20 burst 23 to the base station. It contains an abbreviated identifier RAA = 72 i.e. the mobile's last two telephone number digits and a reverse field RM = 0 indicating only one burst is sent. In the acknowledgement burst 24 sent by the base station, on the forward channel, the FAA field indicates that transmission was received since station's A abbreviated identifier is transmitted. The FM field is set to 0 indicating to all mobiles that the next reverse channel slot is available for contention access since only one burst was to be sent by station A. Upon receiving burst 24 from the forward channel, mobile station B identifies that the reverse channel is available and sends a burst 25 having a field with the identifier RAA = 37 and RM = 1. A field with RM = 1 indicates that at least one additional burst will be transmitted. The next burst 26 sent on the forward channel 20 by the base station includes an acknowledgment field identifier FAA = 37 and a reserved field FM = 1 indicating to all mobiles that the next burst is reserved for the mobile with ID 37. 25 Upon receiving burst 26, mobile station B identifies that the previous burst was successfully received by the base station and sends burst 27, again including the identifier RAA = 37 and reserved field RM = 1. The base station responds again in the forward channel with a similar burst 28. Mobile station B sends its last burst 29 for that message. The burst includes the same identifier field RAA = 37 but includes a field RM = 0 indicating that again the next reverse channel slot will be available for contention access. The base station 30 responds with a burst 30 indicating to all mobiles that the next reverse channel slot is now available for contention access. If no mobile station sends a burst, the next two bursts 31 and 32 from the base station indicate the status of the channel as being idle.

Figure 2(b) shows a burst transmission scenario in which a collision destroys messages from mobile station B and C. A subsequent successful retransmission of the messages is also shown. Upon receiving 40 burst 40 from the base station indicating that the channel is idle, station B sends burst 41 and station C sends burst 42. Since both are sent simultaneously, a collision occurs resulting in destruction of the bursts. At the base station, a status burst 43 indicating that a collision has occurred is transmitted. Upon receipt of burst 43, transmission from both mobiles is terminated. After a randomly selected delay, both mobile stations will try a retransmission of a burst. In the example of Figure 2(b), mobile station C is the first to 45 retransmit its burst after identifying that the channel is IDLE again. In this example, a one-word message is sent by station C. Again after a random delay, mobile B sends its message, which consist of a two-word message, i.e. bursts 44 and 45.

Figure 2 (c) shows a burst transmission in which a prospective collision event results in the successful transmission of one message to the base station but the loss of the other burst. This is reflected in the next 50 burst transmitted by the base station with the FAA code set to the abbreviated identifier of the successful mobile station ( i.e. station A). The above scenario can occur even though both messages were sent at the same time. This is possible if the burst of one station is of much greater relative power than that of the other station. The burst from the station having lower power will be discarded as noise by the base station.

In figure 2 (C), station A transmits burst 50 and station B transmits burst 51. Since the base station's acknowledgement burst includes identifier 72, station A identifies a successful transmission. However, station B identifies an unsuccessful transmission and therefore terminates the transmission of its second burst. After a random delay, mobile station B will retransmit its message, i.e. bursts 52 and 53.

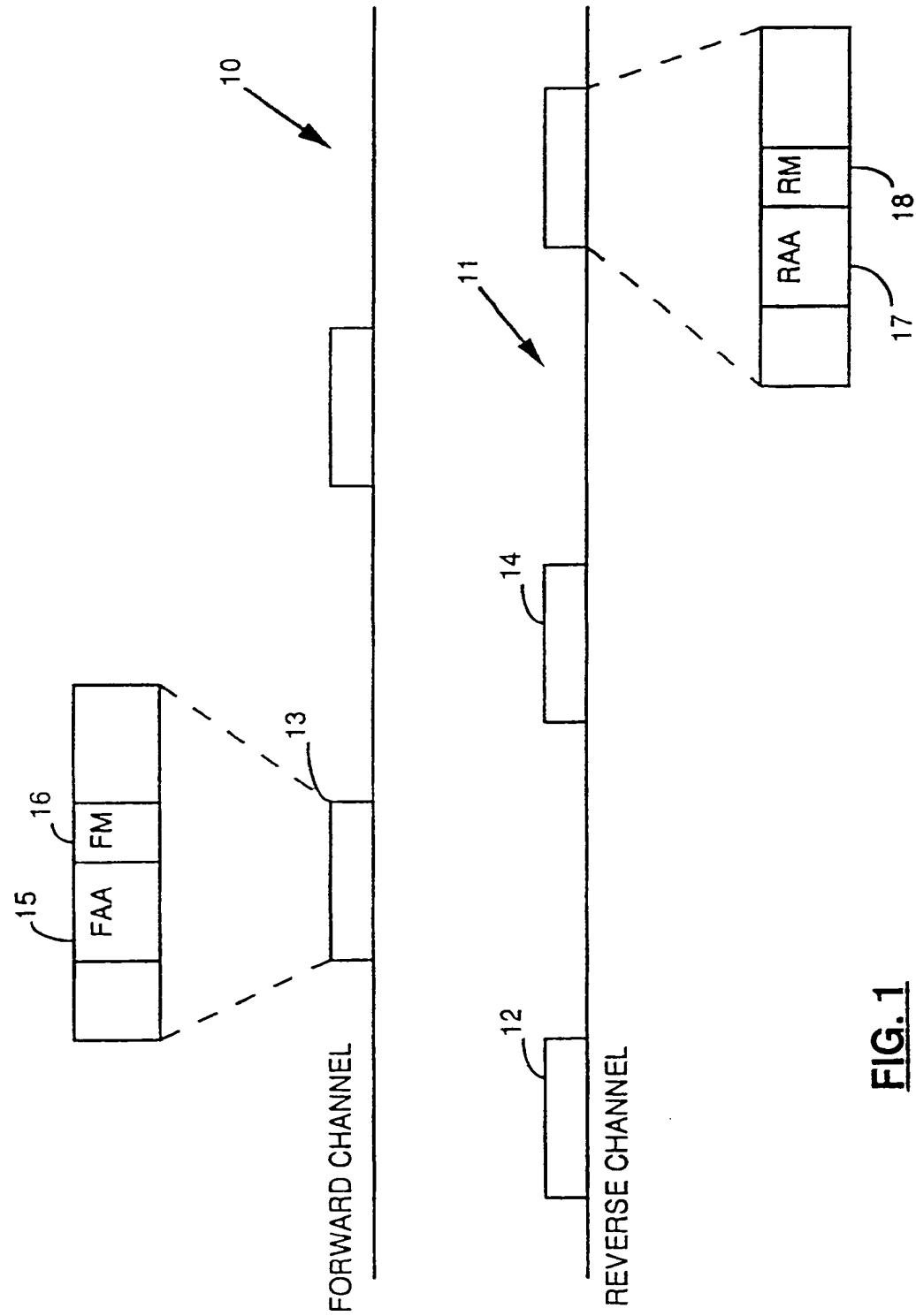
Figure 3 illustrate a number of systems which can make use of the protocol defined herein. For

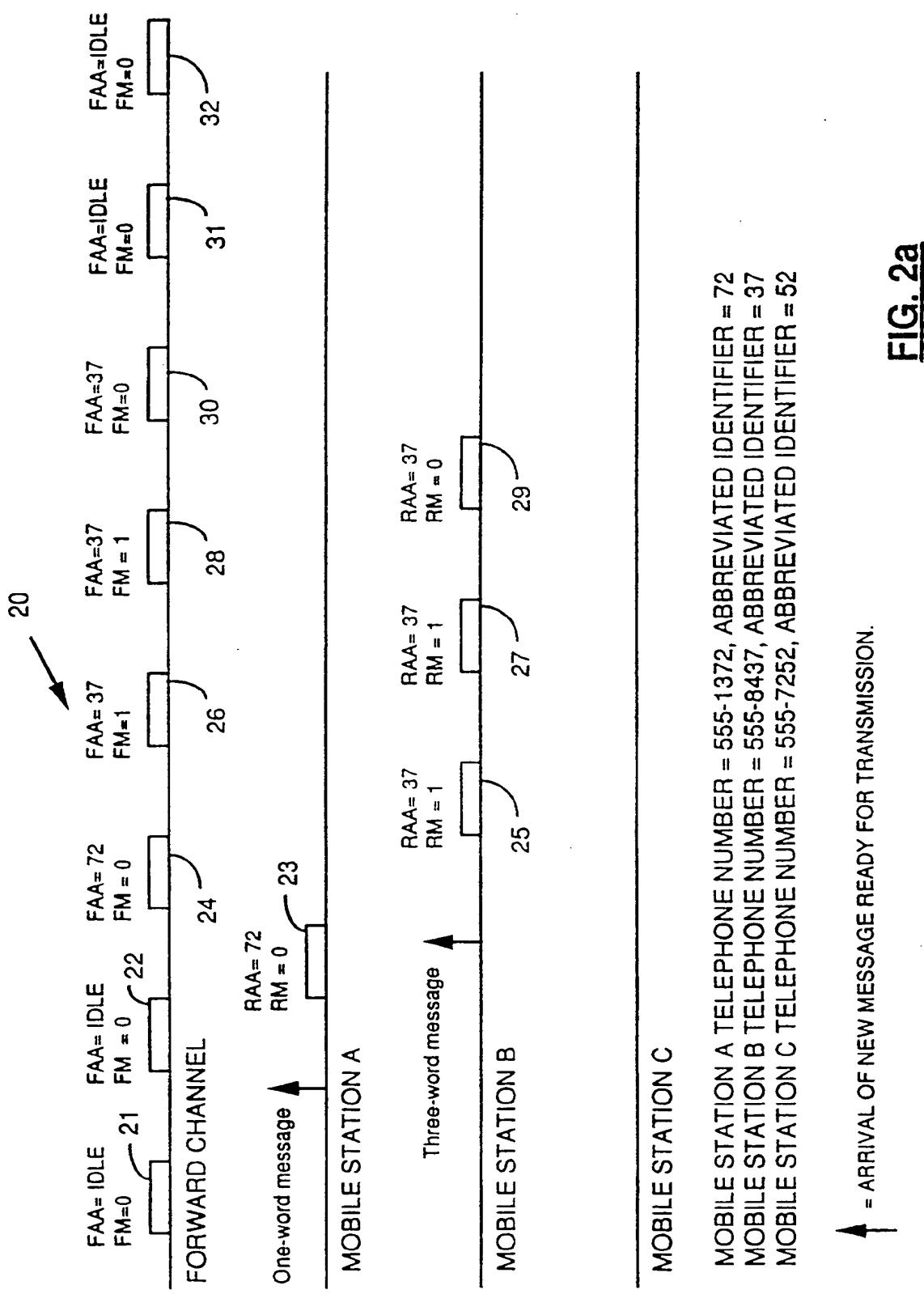
example the protocol of the present invention could be used in a cellular communication system, in the "setup" channel between a base station 60 and a mobile station 61. Similarly, it could be used in the communication access channel of trunk line 62 between base station 60 and an MTX switch 63. Also, between MTX switch 63 and a central office 64 or between the central office 64 and a satellite ground station 65. As with the cellular communication system, the protocol can be used in a wireless communication access channel between the ground base station 65 and a satellite 66. The protocol of the present invention is thus not limited to either wire or wireless based communication access channels.

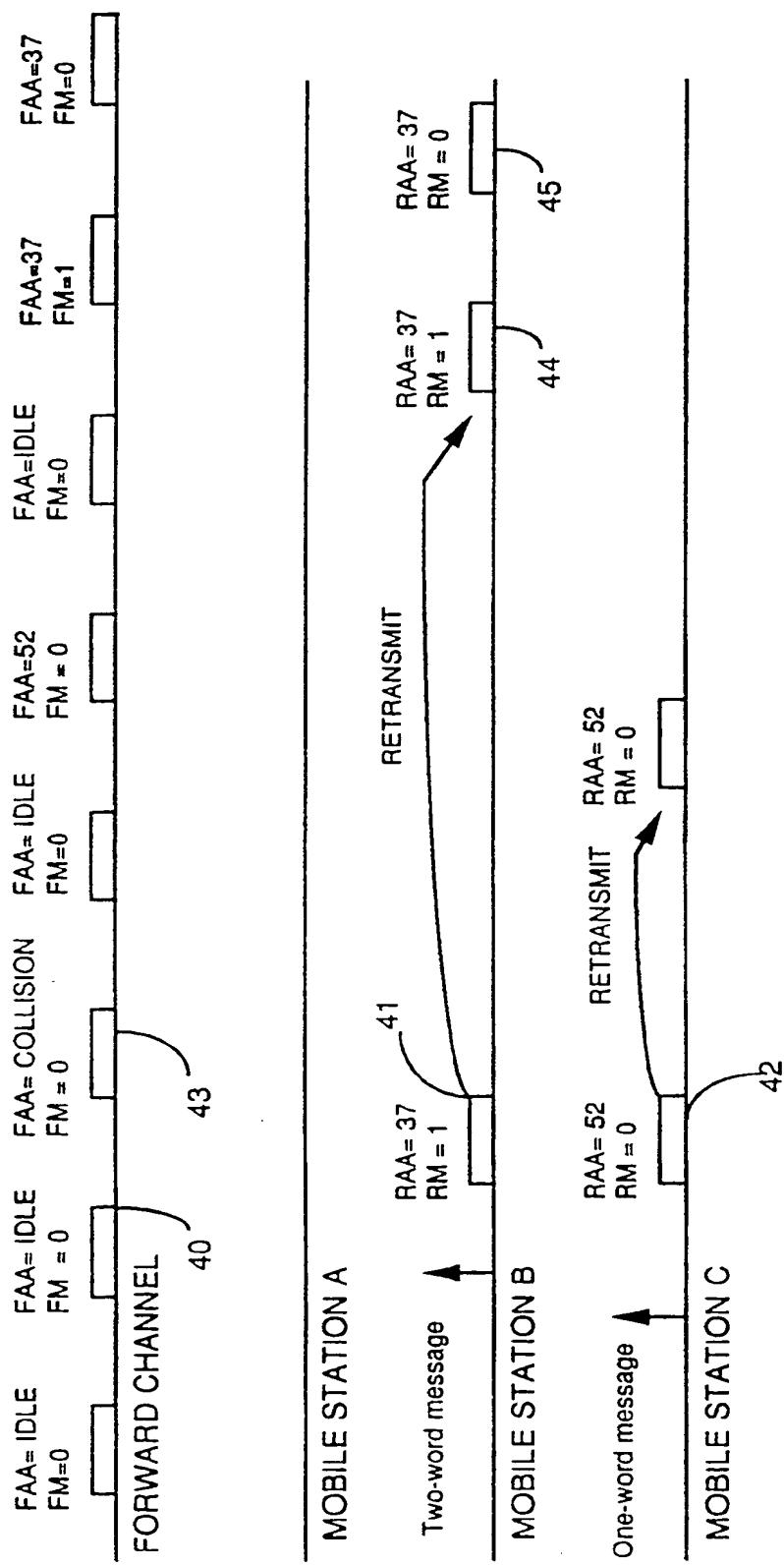
Therefore, it will be understood to those knowledgeable in the art that, while the invention has been described with reference to a particular embodiment, modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention.

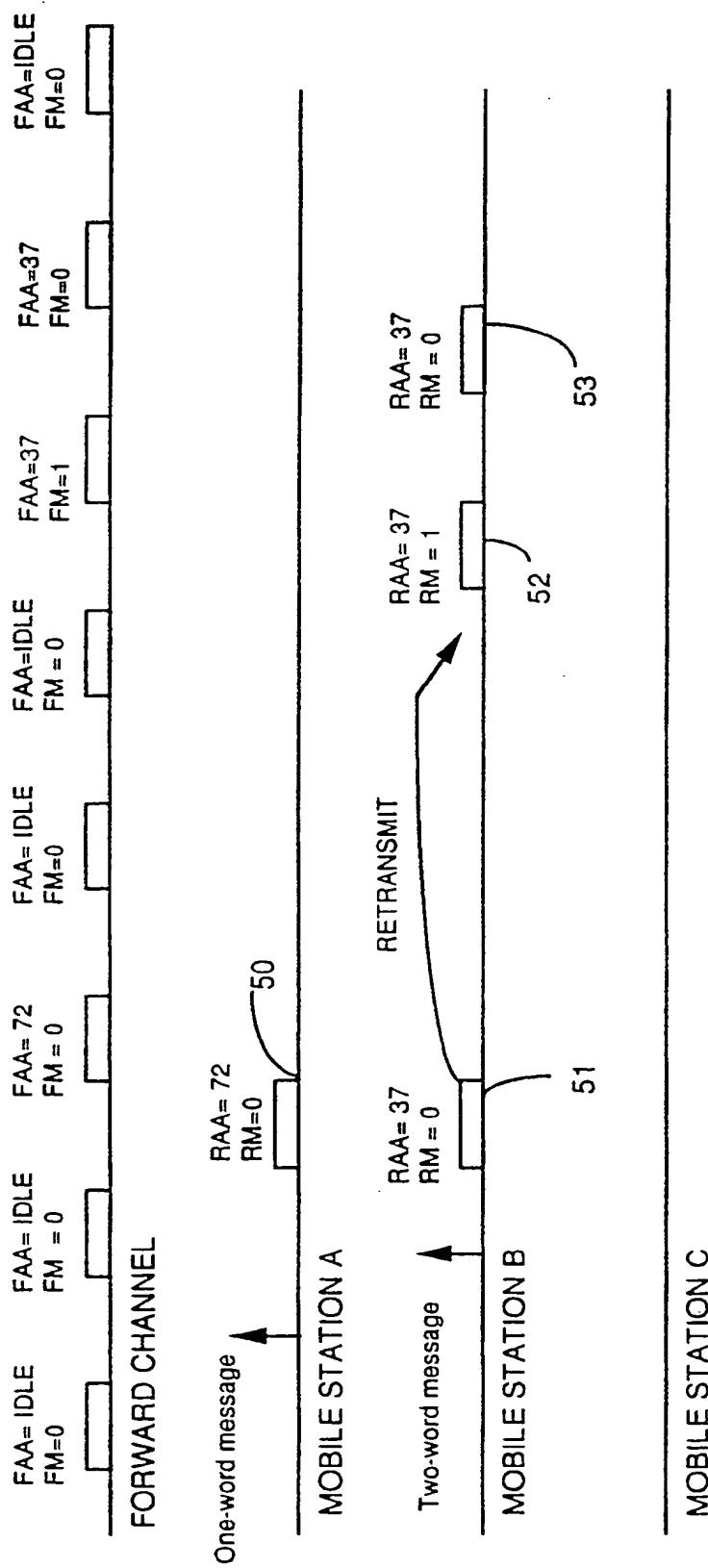
### Claims

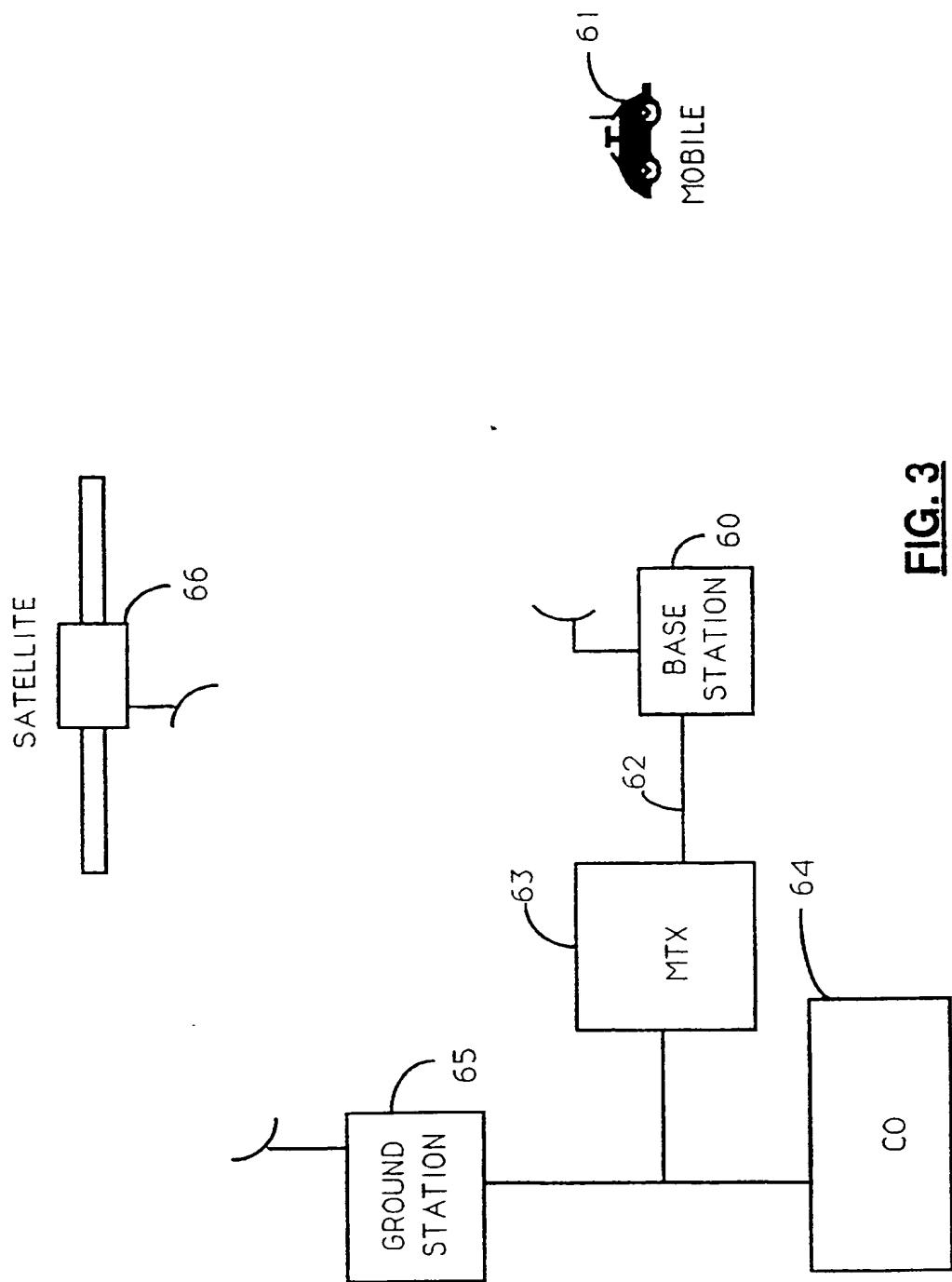
1. A method of providing feedback information indicative of the status of a multiple access channel between a group of terminals and a central station, comprising the step of:  
forwarding on said access channel, from said central station to said terminals, an information code indicative of the status of said channel and of the outcome of the last terminal to central station message transmission.
2. A method as defined in claim 1 wherein said information code provides an indication of whether said channel is idle.
3. A method as defined in claim 2, wherein said information code further provides an indication of whether data collision between data transmission of one terminal and data transmission of another terminal has occurred on said channel.
4. A method as defined in claim 3, wherein said information code further provides an indication of whether data was successfully transmitted from said terminals to said central station.
5. A method as defined in claim 4, wherein said code includes information to identify which of said group of terminals has successfully transmitted information.
6. A method as defined in claim 5, wherein said code further includes information to acknowledge to one of said group of terminals that transmission was successful.
7. A method as defined in claim 6, wherein said code further includes an indication that the next time slot is reserved for a terminal with a successful transmission.
8. A method as defined in claim 7, wherein said information code is forwarded via a radio channel.
9. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said radio channel is a cellular radio channel.
10. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said radio channel is a satellite radio channel.
11. A method as defined in claim 8, wherein said radio channel is a packet radio channel.
12. A method as defined in claim 7, wherein said information code is forwarded via a wire based channel.
13. A method as defined in any of the claims 1 to 12, wherein said information code is transmitted in every central station to terminal transmission.
14. A communication system comprising a central station, a group of terminals and a multiple access communication channel between said central station and said terminals, wherein a transmission protocol is implemented which employs a method according to one of the claims 1 to 13.
15. A communication system as defined in claim 13, wherein said access channel comprises a forward channel for transmitting information from said central station to said terminals and a reverse channel for transmitting information from said channels to said central station.





**FIG. 2b**

**FIG. 2C**





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⑪ Publication number:

**0 462 572 A3**

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## EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑬ Application number: 91109985.1

⑮ Int. Cl.5: **H04Q 7/04, H04B 7/26,  
H04L 12/56**

⑭ Date of filing: **18.06.91**

⑯ Priority: **18.06.90 US 539832**

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⑰ Date of publication of application:  
**27.12.91 Bulletin 91/52**

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⑲ Designated Contracting States:  
**DE FR GB SE**

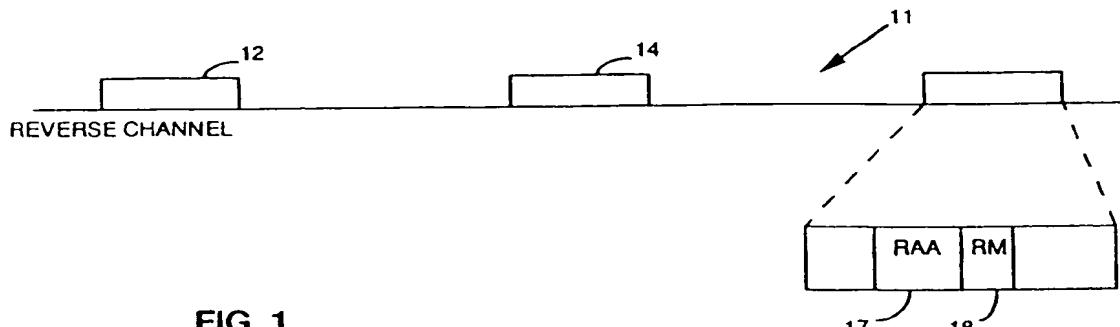
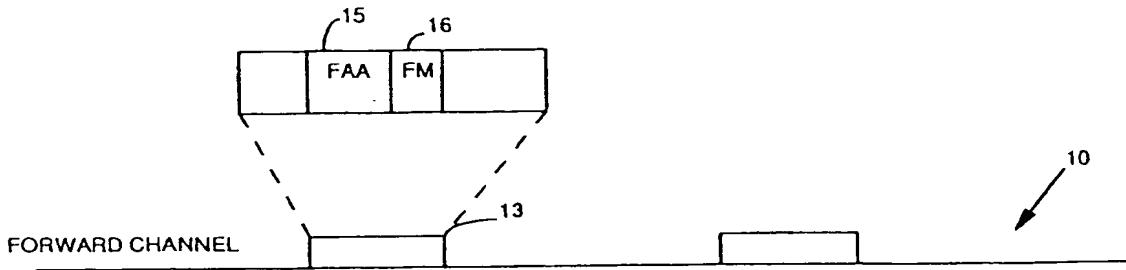
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⑳ Date of deferred publication of the search report:  
**07.10.92 Bulletin 92/41**

④ A multiple access protocol.

⑤ The mobile station to base station access in a cellular radio system uses multiple access protocol which enhances the throughput and reduces the

access delay by providing feedback of the detailed status of the access channel from the base station to the mobile station.



**FIG. 1**

**EP 0 462 572 A3**



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

EP 91 10 9985  
Page 1

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages		
X	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY. vol. 36, no. 2, May 1987, NEW YORK US pages 45 - 50; MURASE ET AL.: 'Idle-Signal Casting Multiple Access with Collision Detection (ICMA-CD) for Land Mobile Radio' * page 45, left column, line 37 - right column, line 7 * * page 46, left column, line 12 - page 47, left column, line 30 * ---</p>	1-4, 13-15	H04Q7/04 H04B7/26 H04L12/56
X	<p>IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOGY. vol. 38, no. 2, May 1989, NEW YORK US pages 50 - 54; MURASE ET AL.: 'Idle-Signal Casting Multiple Access with Data Slot Reservation (ICMA-DR) for Packet Radio Communications' * page 50, left column, line 37 - right column, line 9 * * page 51, left column, line 35 - page 52, left column, line 9 * * page 54, left column, line 8 - line 21 * ---</p>	1,2, 13-15	
A		3-9,11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
X	<p>GB-A-2 063 011 (PHILIPS ELECTRONICS AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES LIMITED) * abstract * * page 1, line 40 - line 54 * * page 1, line 63 - page 2, line 5 * * page 3, line 37 - line 58 * ---</p>	1,2, 13-15 3-9,12	H04Q H04L
X	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 9, no. 318 (E-366)13 December 1985 &amp; JP-A-60 152 144 ( HITACHI SEISAKUSHO KK ) 10 August 1985 * abstract * ---</p>	1,13-15 -/-	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	11 AUGUST 1992	BEHRINGER L. V.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>	
<p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p>			



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

EP 91 10 9985  
Page 2

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
X	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 10, no. 113 (E-399) 26 April 1986 &amp; JP-A-60 248 039 ( NIPPON DENKI KK ) 7 December 1985 * abstract *</p> <p>-----</p>	1,2, 13-15	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>11 AUGUST 1992</td> <td>BEHRINGER L. V.</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	11 AUGUST 1992	BEHRINGER L. V.
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THE HAGUE	11 AUGUST 1992	BEHRINGER L. V.							
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p>		<p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>&amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>							